

THE AMADOR LEDGER

Established November 1, 1855.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1906.

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Established November 1, 1855.

THE AMADOR LEDGER

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SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

*Ayers'*Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
quiets tickling throats, hacking coughs, pain in the lungs; It relieves congestion, sub-

Cherry Pectoral

dissolves inflammation. It heals, strengthens. Your doctor will explain this to you. He knows all about this cough medicine.

We have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in our practice for many years and are finding trouble, and we think no medicine equals it.

Mrs. A. POMEROY, Appleton, Minn.

25c, 50c, \$1.00
All sizes.

for Weak Throats

Ayer's Pills greatly aid recovery. Purely vegetable, gently laxative.

The License Business.

Perhaps the most ticklish business that a county or city government is called upon to tackle is the framing of ordinances providing for the payment of licenses for all classes of business that come within the purview of such enactments. Nothing can have a more damaging effect upon a town than the levying of public unjust and iniquitous enactments in this direction. It is moreover, a very difficult task, in many cases, to distinguish the dividing line between a just and legal, and an oppressive and illegal license.

The county ordinances for revenue purposes have caused more trouble than all other local ordinances combined.

The perfect schedule of licenses has yet to be framed.

The very principle that citizens should be taxed for exercising their right to earn a living by legitimate methods of business is a galling proposition.

There can be no valid objection to licensing saloons, cigar and tobacco, and similar branches of business, which depends for support on a vivified appetite or taste, and which tend to increase the cost of government.

But why an absolutely necessary business, such as dealer in general merchandise for instance, should be asked to contribute for the privilege of plying his vocation is not easy of explanation.

Why he should be taxed, in addition to a property tax, and other lines of business escape, is an enigma.

But so it is, and so it has been for many years. Revenue must be provided for supporting the government, and a license tax is found an easy and, where judiciously guarded, an equitable method of raising funds, especially for municipal purposes.

But extremes in this direction are dangerous, and apt to be far more hurtful than the revenue derived might prove beneficial.

A legislative body is wise in carefully feeling every step of the way in this matter. There is nothing to be gained by haste, but a great deal may be lost thereby.

A few dollars more or less revenue is not so important as to be on a safe footing. It is a mistaken idea that every branch of human industry may be subjected to the license tax.

There are some things that demand exemption as a matter of right. Among these is the right to exercise one's mental or manual labor in earning a living. It would be ridiculous to impose a license on a man engaged in shoveling rock for a livelihood, or a farmer tilling the soil.

Still we cannot see that it would be any more out of joint to tax a carpenter, a blacksmith, or a doctor.

The defendant corporation failed to send said message expeditiously, but in lieu thereof, on August 26, plaintiff received the following:

Ione, Cal.—Aug. 24, 1905.—To Alex Ischon, Diamond Springs. Can you report at Ione immediately. D. McCall, Gen. Mgr. I. & E. R. R.

The defendant corporation failed to send said message expeditiously, but in lieu thereof, on August 26, plaintiff received the following:

Ione, Cal.—Aug. 26, 1905.—A. L. Exandoril, Diamond Springs. Can you report at Ione immediately. Answer. D. McCall, Gen. Mgr. I. & E. R. R.

That owing to other failures on the part of the telegraph company to correctly and expeditiously transmit messages, the manager of the lone railroad, not hearing from him, had hired some one else as conductor, concluding that he had decided not to accept the position. W. J. McGee is attorney for plaintiff.

Resolved, That we the officers, and members of Oro Fino Circle do hereby extend to the bereaved family of our companion our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their time of sorrow; and be it further,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing parents of our companion. A copy sent to the county papers, and a copy spread upon the records of the Circle, and that our charter be draped for thirty days out of respect to the memory of our late companion.

Lillie Lemlin.

Malaspina glacier, with its area of

1500 square miles, reaches from Mt.

St. Elias to the sea, spreading out

like a great apron, spotless and white.

The following morning we passed cape Yatka, where several hundred miners are washing gold

from the beach sands. We had

on board a large quantity of supplies for them, but the sea was rough and there is no harbor, so they had the

fun of seeing us sail by, and hoping for better weather on the return trip.

At dark we rounded the pinnacle of

rock at the end of cape St. Elias, and

anchored off Kayak, a small island

fourteen miles from Catella on the

main land. I was here two years ago,

during the oil excitement. The whole

country is full of oil seeps. A 9 inch

well had been sunk 305 feet, when oil

was struck, which spouted 30 feet in

the air. An analysis showed it to be

of the finest grade and with a paraffine

base so that less than 50 deg. was

wasted. A rush of new comers

ensued, a town was laid out and

application made to have the harbor

surveyed so that ships might come

close to the shore instead of landing

at Kayak. But just as things began

to get into shape, the sea became

so rough that we were compelled to

abandon the project and return to

Ione.

The Indian never makes up after

falling out with any one. He may speak

to an enemy as he passes, but dies with

the hatred in his heart.—Eufala Journal.

The Indian when in battle and fatally

wounded believes that if his med-

icine man can reach him with his bitter

medicine before he dies it will give him

instant relief and he will be able to es-

cape from the battlefield. He thinks

every man is honest until he finds him

out, in which event he loses all confi-

dence in him and never gets over it.

The Indian never makes up after

falling out with any one. He may speak

to an enemy as he passes, but dies with

the hatred in his heart.—Eufala Journal.

Some idea of the immense volume

of water that has fallen in the past

week may be formed when we state

that the rainfall of over eight inches

in the past week if retained in any

vessel, would weigh over 40 pounds

for every square foot of surface. In

other words, that weight of water has

fallen on every square foot of roofing

in Jackson. A building with a roof-

ing area of 24 by 24 feet has received

over 20 tons of water the past week.

On a building the size of the Ledger

office including the hall and front

rooms, the weight of water aggregated

over 150 tons.

We understand that passenger

traffic on the lone and Eastern rail-

road will not be resumed for several

days. The heavy storm has affected

the road in several places and the

company deems it advisable to strengthen

the weak spots along the line before

venturing to send passengers over it.

Doubting Dennis.

Judy—Will ye give me yer promise,

Dennis, that ye'll love me forever?

Dennis—Sure, an' Ol'd like to do that

same, Judy, but Ol'm hardly of the

opinion that Ol'll last as long as that

New York Times.

(NAME ON APPLICATION)

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

The world-wide reputation of Tower's Patent

Proof Clothing assures the buyer of

the quality of the garments bearing this

Sign of the Fish.

A. J. TOWER CO., Boston, U. S. A.

TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED,

Toronto, Canada.

SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. R. C. RUST, JUDGE.

Estate of L. J. Fontenot.—The whole of the estate, appraised at not exceeding \$800, set apart for the benefit for the widow.

Estate of Luigi Gazzero—Administrator finally discharged.

Estate and guardianship of Robert Adams, Alex Eudey appointed guardian with consent of relatives.

New Cases.

W. E. Speer vs D. Grillo, James

Quinal, S. Scapuccino, James Lessley, constable, and A. W. Robinson,

justice of Township 3. The complaint sets forth that in February 1904, A. W. Robinson rendered judgment against W. E. Speer and A. J. Speer in favor of Scapuccino for the sum of \$175.99 and costs, taxed at \$11. In November, 1905 a writ of execution was issued thereon, which was placed in the hands of D. Grillo as deputy constable, who thereafter entered into possession of plaintiff's premises and took possession of certain personal property, including 21 head of cattle, hay, grain and farming implements; said property was thereafter placed in charge of James Quinal. Complaint further alleges that defendant James Lessley, as constable threatens to sell said personal property at public auction on the 12th of January.

Judgment is asked that the execution be declared unauthorized and void, and that a restraining order be granted to prevent defendant from interfering with defendant's property by virtue of the writ of execution.

Alex Ischon vs Western Union

Telegraph Company.—Suit to recover

the sum of \$1000 as damages for negligences in the transmission of tele-

gram. It is alleged that on the 20th

of August, 1905 and long prior thereto, plaintiff was a conductor on a rail-

road at Diamond Springs, El Dorado

county, at \$75 per month. On the

date named he was offered employ-

ment as conductor on the lone and

Eastern Railroad in Amador county,

at a salary of \$100 per month, and accepted such offer, resigning his

position at Diamond Springs on the

strength thereof. It was arranged

that plaintiff should report for duty whenever D. McCall, general manager of the lone road, should telegraph him to that effect. On the 24th of August D. McCall presented to defendant at lone a telegram as follows:

Ione, Cal., Aug. 24, 1905.—To Alex Ischon, Diamond Springs. Can you report at lone immediately. D. McCall, Gen. Mgr. I. & E. R. R.

The defendant corporation failed to send said message expeditiously, but in lieu thereof, on August 26, plaintiff received the following:

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The defendant corporation failed to send said

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Date.	Temp. L. H.
Jan. 1 (06)	33 62	Jan. 12 (06)	46 52 60
2	28 58	13	49 52 62
3	28 68	14	49 52 62
4	29 70	15	50 52 62
5	31 70	16	51 52 62
6	31 70	17	52 52 62
7	32 72	18	52 52 62
8	30 67	19	52 52 62
9	30 68	20	52 52 62
10	30 68	21	52 52 62
11	43 58 61	22	52 52 62
12	47 50 104	23	52 52 62
13	45 50 96	24	52 52 62
14	45 50 96	25	52 52 62
15	44 54 0.71	26	52 52 62
16	30 52 0.16	27	52 52 62

Total rainfall for season to date... 13.52 inches

To corresponding period last season 13.99 "

Additional Locals.

Chris Marelia left last week for San Francisco, where he is engaged in agency business in the sale of passenger tickets. If it suits him, and the climate agrees with him, he will probably make his home in the city. His family will remain in Jackson for the present.

Lewis Love, the Ledger carrier, has been sick for several days, and we had to get a new hand at the business. Subscribers must bear with us under the circumstance.

Cigar satisfaction is the lot of the man who patronizes Rusher's cigar counter.

Main street is cleaner this morning than it has ever been in the past 20 years. The city marshal has washed the mud all off between the two bridges. A good piece of work has been accomplished at a small outlay, and it will no doubt remain comparatively clear for a considerable part of the winter.

Saturday for kid gloves at the Jackson Shoe Store.

W. H. Kroning of Plymouth was admitted to practice in the courts of the state, on a successful examination before the third district court of appeals in Sacramento this week.

Congressman Gillett of this district is assigned to two important committees, Judiciary and Expenditures on Public Buildings.

Thomas Lemlin has been laid up with rheumatism for over a week. He is somewhat better, but still a very sick man.

S. J. Pearce of the Amador hotel was sojourning in Jackson several days the past week, attending on his old time friend, T. Lemlin in his severe sickness.

Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer flour makes the best.

Rev. Simonovich of the Orthodox Catholic church, was here from Jackson last week for the purpose of raising funds toward building a church here. He reported meeting with great success.—Angler Record.

James F. Shields, as deputy sheriff, went to lone Wednesday to take to the Preston Industrial school at that place, Henry Smith, the fourteen year old boy, who was committed to that institution by Judge Harrier last week to serve seven years for theft. Smith stole a bicycle in Vallejo a few weeks ago. He is an incorrigible youth hailing from San Francisco.—Solano Republican.

Rusher's clothes cleaner will take out all those spots, only 25 cents a bottle with a sponge.

W. G. Thompson is the appointee of the city board of trustees for recorder. His duties are similar to those of a police judge. He has jurisdiction not only in cases arising out of the ordinances of the city trustees, but also in relation to misdemeanors under the state and county laws. In fact his jurisdiction is concurrent in all matters, civil and criminal with that of a justice of the peace. He is paid by fees. No salary is attached to the office. Furthermore, for business under state laws or county ordinances, he cannot claim compensation from the county, he must look exclusively to the city authorities and civil litigants for his pay. It will be readily seen that with the duties divided up between city recorder and justice of the peace, the position is not a bananza.

Beginning Saturday afternoon January 20 the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will begin a Woman's Exchange, in Redick's window, where they will have for sale homemade delicacies at reasonable prices. We kindly solicit the public patronage.

D. H. — Margaret Kulhman district officer; Past chief of honor, Hannah Kohler; inner and outer guard, Luna Clark, Louise Seymour; usher, Annie Bradshaw; receiver, Sultana Goss; financier, Nellie Sharenbroch; recorder, Marie Washburn; chief of ceremonies, Lillian French; lady of honor, Vianea Guarard; chief of honor, Marie Barker; pianist, Emma Johns.

An interesting literary program was gone through, and the customary banquet followed the official ceremonies.

Oro Fino Circle No 161, F. O. A., installed officers on Wednesday evening as follows:

Mrs Cofer, chief; Mrs Head, sub-chief; Mrs Thompson, left guide; Mrs Trevaskis, right guide; Mrs Calvin, secretary; Mrs Simcock, treasurer; Hazel Beauchemin inner guard; Kate Cavalero, outer guard; Almeda Schrader, organist; Dr A. M. Gall, physician.

Saturday is the day to get kid gloves, one day, \$1.25 gloves for \$1.25 at the Jackson Shoe Store.

MATILDA DENNIS FILES ANSWER.

A Sensational Document.



Washout on I. and E. Road.

As might be expected, the protracted storm of the past week has done considerable damage on the Lone and Eastern railroad, which resulted in a suspension of traffic by rail on Wednesday morning. On that morning the passengers that left Jackson for Lone as usual, on arrival at a point about two miles from the depot were informed that owing to a bad washout they could not be transported to their destination by rail.

There was no way of reaching Lone in time for the train, so they had to return to Jackson. The damage is in the vicinity of where Cyclone station formerly stood. Passengers from Lone had to be brought by stage the same evening, and yesterday morning the stage coach was still in operation for the down trip. This experience is nothing out of the common with newly built roads.

The washout involved a distance of twenty and thirty feet in length of an embankment, and twelve feet in depth. With such weather as we have had, any road-bed, no matter how substantially built, would be tested to the breaking point. The first severe storm is the only means of finding out the weak spots.

A strong force was put to work to repair the damage, and the company hopes to have the line in running order ere these times reach our readers.

The stage made good time Wednesday night. The lone wagon road, not being cut up by heavy traffic is in good condition for travel, and passengers reached Jackson less than an hour behind the railroad schedule.

Wanted—Men in each state to travel, post signs, advertise and leave samples of our goods. Salary \$75 per month. \$3 per day for expenses. Kuhlman Co., Dept S. Atlas Block Chicago. ja19-3m.

The Storm.

Last week the universal cry went up for rain. Now the cry is for it to quit raining. For the entire week the windows of heaven have been opened, and an almost continuous downpour has taken place, filling the earth with moisture, causing streams to run at flood mark, and giving water enough and to spare for all purposes. Since last issue the rainfall averaged over an inch per day—a precipitation rarely equalled for such a length of time. The storm has been general throughout the state. It has also been a comparatively warm rain. The snow line is not within fifteen or twenty miles of Jackson. There will be no lack of water for mining from this on. The plant at Electra is running full capacity. Every branch of industry feels the impulse of this timely storm.

Sudden Death.

A message was received by Al Hamrick yesterday morning, conveying the sad news that his brother, Geo. W. Hamrick, died the previous morning at a place called Ninshew, in Butte county. He had been working for the California Gas and Electric Corporation, having been transferred from Electra about a year ago. He had been working for the company in this county for several years. He was a native of Missouri, but passed most of his life in Amador county, at the family home near New York Ranch. He was 50 years of age, and leaves a wife, two daughters and one son, all grown up. The remains will be interred in Butte county.

Unclaimed Letters

In Jackson post office, January 19 Morgan Boon, Paolo Botta, P. O. Davis, Erichetta Contrucci, Michele Cinetti, Yzabel Jarvis, Grace Gaedim, Bartolomeo Marino, Emery Muson, Palmarin Palmi, Fortunato Paroli, Nik Pulich.

The funeral of Miss Lillie Lemlin, who died on Thursday last, took place last Sunday under the auspices of Native Daughters and Oro Fino Circle of Jackson, of which lodges deceased was a member. Services were conducted at the residence of deceased's parents on Summit street at 11 a. m. Rev. C. E. Winning officiating. The remains were then taken to Amador City for interment in the family plot, where the grandmother and other relatives are sleeping the long sleep of death.

A large number of friends and members of the Native Daughters and of the Foresters order of Jackson accompanied the body to Amador City, thereby paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of one whom they had known and loved in life for many estimable traits of character.

In the stormy weather that has prevailed late this transportation plan has proved very beneficial, enabling a number to attend regularly, who would not venture to travel on foot. It is not improbable that this arrangement is the preliminary step to a movement for a new school district for the section around Kennedy and the railroad depot.

We make a specialty of printing all kinds of notes, receipts, checks, etc. Send your orders to the Ledger.

Fatal Blast at Gwin.

Martin Milas, a young Austrian miner, employed at Gwin mine, met death in the underground workings at about 12 o'clock noon on Sunday last. He was working alone, hand drilling in one of the stopes of the 2300 level. How the accident occurred no one knows; but the supposition is that while tampering one of the loaded holes, the cartridge exploded. After the explosion, he called for help, and his fellow workers hastened to his assistance. They found him in a terrible plight. The flying debris struck him in the breast, face, and in fact all over his body, mangling him in a shocking manner. He was borne to the surface, and survived his injuries only ten minutes after reaching the top. He was a single man, 25 years of age, and a native of Austria. He had been working in the Gwin only about six weeks prior to his death. He had worked there before his latest employment however. He was well known in Jackson, and for a time lived at Perovich's boarding house on Broadway.

He leaves a brother in this State, Joseph Milas, who lives in San Francisco, and who arrived in Jackson Monday evening to make arrangements for the funeral. The body was brought here Monday, and the funeral took place on Wednesday; Rev. Gleason of the Catholic church officiating. He was a member of the Miners' Union, and a large delegation from the Paloma Union attended the funeral.

MINING NOTES.

Zeila—Underground work was resumed at this mine the latter part of last week, after the hoist frame work had undergone a thorough process of repair. Everything is now in first class order. The full capacity of the 40 stamp mill was started Sunday night. There is ample water for all purposes, and this old stand-by of Jackson has a bright outlook for a long period of activity up to its utmost capacity.

Thos. C. Mayon, F. M. Clark and W. D. Clark owners of the Clark Mayon gravel mine, near Oleta, have made application to the Debris Commission for permission to mine that claim by hydraulic process. Last Monday was the day fixed for hearing of protests if any, to the application.

It is reported that the Gwin mine will re-enter the dividend paying list next month. A large back indebtedness has been wiped out; and a surplus has accumulated. The outlook for along era of prosperity was never brighter. This will stimulate the development of other properties in that region, on both sides of the river.

CITY TRUSTEES MEET.

The board of trustees of Jackson met January 18th at 8:00 p. m., all members present.

Trustee Kent, chairman of the committee on F. W. S. & S., rendered a partial verbal report on the work undertaken in sluicing Main street.

Ordinance No. 8, entitled "An ordinance prescribing the manner in which all claims against the city, for the payment of money, shall be made, and the manner in which such claims shall be audited and paid, was read, and adopted by a unanimous vote.

This committee on motion duly carried was empowered to do such work as they deem necessary, to employ such labor as may be necessary, and fix compensation of persons employed, until such time as a uniform schedule shall be fixed by the board.

Ordinance No. 9, providing police and sanitary regulations for the city of Jackson, and prescribing the penalty for a violation thereof, was read and placed on file of unfinished business.

Ordinance No. 10, providing and fixing a penalty for the violation of ordinances was read and placed on file of unfinished business.

Ordinance No. 11, establishing a public pound, to be known as the city pound, was read and ordered on file.

Ordinance No. 12, providing a license tax upon all dogs, harbored or found within the city limits during the year of 1906, and providing for the collection of the same, was read and filed.

Ordinance No. 13, to establish city bulletin boards and providing for the punishment for their use by any person or persons without permission of the board of trustees, was read and ordered on file.

The president of the board was authorized to do a bandit board and prescribe the penalties for a violation thereof. The actual cutting of the stone is a most difficult process and requires great expert skill. In case a full sized model is made the sculptor sends it to a professional marble cutter, who roughly shapes the block. The general shape is often given to the block before it leaves the marble yard to save the extra freight. The rough carving is then done by the marble cutter, who shapes the block as to give it the general outline of the figure to be reproduced. He drills a series of holes in the block, the depth of each of which corresponds to an external point of the statue supposed to be inclosed in the stone. After a sufficient number of these holes have been made in the stone he removes the entire perforated portion, and what remains gives the general shape of the statue.

The clerk was authorized to secure 200 dog tax checks, and a german silver badge for the marshal.

The city attorney was ordered to investigate the title to the Agricultural station and take the necessary steps to perfect the city's title thereto, and report at the next meeting.

The clerk was instructed to secure a docket for the city recorder.

Adjourned till January 25.

A Liquid Cold Cure.

For coughs and colds no remedy is equal to Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar—the liquid cold cure. It is different from all others—better, because it expels all cold from the system by acting as a cathartic on the bowels. Gives strength to weak lungs. Affords immediate relief in croup, coughs, colds, whooping cough, etc. Children love it. Sold by F. W. Rusher.

Card of Thanks.

We take this opportunity to publicly convey our sincere thanks to all kind friends, who rendered their valuable assistance during the last sickness of our beloved daughter and sister, Lillie B. Lemlin.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Lemlin.

Jackson, Jan. 19, 1906.

A boy or girl wanted at the Ledger office, to learn printing and reporting.

THE JACKSON SHOE STORE.

Saturday Special.

ONE DAY.

Ladies' Kid Gloves--Centemeri

Ladies' Centemeri Kid Gloves sale for Saturday, one day.

\$1.50 Black, Tan, Brown, White—all sizes for \$1.23 a pair.

\$1.00 Black, Tan, Brown, White Kid Gloves for 79c a pair.

REGULATORS OF LOW PRICES

JACKSON SHOE STORE

How Sculptors Work in Marble.

The artist makes a model first, not always life size, but almost none of them actually does the cutting in the marble. This work is intrusted to highly skilled artisans, who do the work under their direction, and the sculptors superintend all the finishing touches and even occasionally do some of the cutting on the face and hands. The actual cutting of the stone is a most difficult process and requires great expert skill. In case a full sized model is made the sculptor sends it to a professional marble cutter, who roughly shapes the block. The general shape is often given to the block before it leaves the marble yard to save the extra freight. The rough carving is then done by the marble cutter, who shapes the block as to give it the general outline of the figure to be reproduced. He drills a series of holes in the block, the depth of each of which corresponds to an external point of the statue supposed to be inclosed in the stone. After a sufficient number of these holes have been made in the stone he removes the entire perforated portion, and what remains gives the general shape of the statue.

The practice has found favor with the populace as a means of readily executing justice on an offender whom the law perhaps shows no anxiety to touch.—London Mail.

A Long Sentence of Six Letters.

Here is a sentence of thirty-two words which some ingenious person has constructed of the six letters found in the word "maiden": "Ida, a maiden; a mean man named Ned Dean, and Media, a mad dame, made me mend a dimple and mind a mine in a dim den in Maine."

IT'S A TOSS-UP

when you call for whiskey whether you get pure liquor or something else.

Ask for

JESSE MOORE WHISKEY

and you will toss it down—its pure.</

900 DROPS

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
OF SACRAMENTO.

Corner Fourth and J Sts.
Paid depositors for the year 1904-5, 4 percent on TERM DEPOSITS, 3 per cent on ORDINARY DEPOSITS . . .

Accepts deposits in sums from ONE DOLLAR and upward.
Guaranteed Capital.....\$410,000
Paid Up Capital and Reserve . . . 350,500
Assets 1,917,500
Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order and we will send pass book.

Money to Loan on Real Estate
WM. BECKMAN, PRES.
Geo. W. Lorenz, Cashier.

STATE WITHOUT A DEBT.
Connecticut Never Had But One and That Was During the Civil War.

The Stockton Business College will allow the SPECIAL RATE of \$50 FOR SIX MONTHS.

BANK OF AMADOR COUNTY
Incorporated November, 1895
Capital Stock : : \$50,000

President.....Alfonso Ginochio
Vice-President.....S. G. Spagnoli
Secretary and Cashier.....Frederick Eudey

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alfonso Ginochio, S. G. Spagnoli, John Strohm,
Frederick Eudey and Alex Eudey of Jackson.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the sum of \$300 a month, thereby securing safe and popular boxes from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVING MONEY—Patronize a bank through the Bank of Amador County; you will save 10 per cent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent to pay taxes in the United States and also all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

SAVING MONEY—it doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. The sum of \$5 up to \$500 for the new year by opening up a bank account. A man or woman with a bank account has a financial safety valve. Don't bury your money; when you die it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive.

Globe Hotel
NEW MANAGEMENT.
MRS. ANNIE HURST....Prop'r

Board and Lodging AT REASONABLE RATES.
Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.
All Stages stop at this hotel.

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J. GHIGLIERI & BRO.
Cosmopolitan Liquor Store
JACKSON GATE, CAL.
Dealers and Jobbers in foreign and domestic WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

SELECTED stock of Imported Goods. Choice California Wines, popular brands. Eastern and Domestic Beers; special bottlings. Havana, Key West and New York Cigars. Bourbon, Rye, Sweet and Sour Mash Whiskies of celebrated distilleries.

VANDERPOOL THE HARNESS MAKER
Plymouth, Cal.
Can Make or Repair your HARNESS in an up-to-date workmanlike manner. He carries all kinds of Harness and supplies in the line. Also, Buggies, Carriages & Carts Carriage Trimming a specialty. ja22

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THE OLDEST PAPER
Has largest circulation
Best advertising medium
It pays the Business Man to
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THE AMADOR LEDGER

Magazine Section.

GUEST OF KING EDWARD.

MRS. POTTER PALMER, SOCIETY LEADER, SPENDS SEASON IN LONDON.

Leased "Egypt House", Isle of Wight—Polished Floors of Famous Mansion Persian Carpeted to Please Royal Whim.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, social censor for the great world of society in Chicago, is numbered among the few American women who have really and truly penetrated to the inner circles of exclusive society in England.

One hears every day of Mrs. Mrs. That who has set the social world of London agog, but few of this vast number ever do more than receive an invitation or two to affairs which are by no means the entertainments of the smart set.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, however, is a woman whose social position is assured and has been for a number of years. To know her is the open sesame to the most exclusive houses in America, and so when she went abroad last summer and announced her intention of staying for the re-



MRS. POTTER PALMER.

gatta season at Cowes, it meant one more distinguished American woman to be admitted to the King's circle.

Mrs. Potter Palmer never does things by halves, and this was never more thoroughly demonstrated than when she arranged the marriage between her niece, Miss Julia Dent Grant, and the Russian Prince Cantacuzene. It was one of the most brilliant matrimonial achievements the social world has ever known, and unlike so many similar affairs, the union has turned out to be a supremely happy one.

When Mrs. Potter Palmer determined to join the social colony at Cowes last year she leased the historic Egypt House in England's famous beauty spot, the Isle of Wight. Everybody who is anybody in English society goes down for the regatta season, for the King is sure to be there, and society flocks at the royal heels.

This recalls that the interior of Egypt House is a splendid example of the simple luxury which prevails in so many old English houses. Several years ago it was leased by Consuelo, Dowager Duchess of Manchester. The Duchess is one of the oldest friends of King Edward, and during the season that she was mistress of Egypt House she was the King's hostess on more than one occasion.

The Duchess had the old place done over in anticipation of the King's coming and all the floors were highly polished and covered with expensive rugs. His Majesty was escorting the Duchess into dinner one evening when he slipped on the polished floor and narrowly escaped getting a bad fall. For the instant the King was angry and reminded the Duchess that he detested polished floors and would never again enter a house where they prevailed.

Merchants of London received orders the following day to take measurements of all the floors in Egypt House, and when the King again visited the Duchess there he found every room and corridor carpeted in fine Persian effects. The King laughed and partly apologized for his bad temper on the previous occasion by saying, "You are very good, Duchess. You see, I am not as young as I used to be." Since that time polished floors have been tabooed by the English smart set.

In Sunless Dungeons.

A victim of Russian severity who was at one time immured in the grim fortress of Peter and Paul, in St. Petersburg, describes it as resembling a house of the dead.

"Its dungeons, utterly sunless, are abodes of gloom and silence. Not a word is spoken among the hapless prisoners, intercourse being carried on mainly by gestures. Prisoners communicate with each other by knocking on the walls of their cells, so many times for each letter. But even this is sternly repressed by the authorities, and captives detected in the practice are liable to severe punishment."

"In short, the prison reproduces all the horrors of the dungeons of romance, with mildewed walls, cold silence and despair. The fortress, indeed, is never spoken of in Russia without a shudder, for imprisonment there is little better than being buried alive."

Noah was a Wise One.

A little girl was asked by her Sunday school teacher, "who was the wisest man?" "Noah," she answered. "He was the only one who knew enough to go in out of the rain."

FITZHUGH LEE'S VIEWS.

Once Told General Howard Southern Defeat Would Work for Good.

In March, 1896, I had the pleasure, recently remarked an official of the Indian Department, of traveling in company with the "Indian party" from Washington City on its way to Carlisle, Pa., to attend the annual commencement exercises of the Indian school there.

With the party, which included some members of both houses of Congress and a few officials of the Indian service, were the fearless, forcible Fitzhugh Lee, and that knightly Christian soldier, Major-General O. O. Howard.

Naturally the two old veterans, serving on opposite sides of our country's most desperate war, found much in common to talk over and discuss; and were together during the entire trip.

I had the good luck to be included in their conversation from time to time, and heard much that was instructive and entertaining.

From present events their conversation drifted back to the heroic days of the civil war, and they fought over again many of its battles. Then they recalled old days at West Point, when Howard was an instructor and had "Fitz" as his pupil.

"Do you remember," said General Howard, "the time at the Point that I induced you to attend chapel services?"

"Yes," answered General Lee, "but I didn't go for the services, I went for you."

Again their conversation was about the war, and its decisive battles, and to the wonderful changes since those tragic days of '61-5.

They had discussed the industrial conditions of the country, and General Lee seemed unusually well informed as to the needs and opportunities of the South.

"Do you know," he said, "the next year will witness an industrial renaissance for us. We are just beginning to get an influx of Northern capital and push; and we are learning that we can get along without the niggers."

"Yes," assented Howard, whose thoughts seemed still to cling round past events, "it's all the result of that fight at Gettysburg."

"I don't know as to that," responded General Lee, "but I wish you would tell me how 'you'ens' came to win that battle."

"Well," said the gentle Howard, "I didn't win it, Fitz, God did."

"Yes, General," Lee answered, "I know you went up into the steeple of that old church at Gettysburg for some purpose, but I didn't know it was for that."

Lee gazed for some time out of the

NEW SHERIDAN STATUE.

OHIO ERECTS MONUMENT AT A COST OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

Striking Figure of the Cavalry Leader as He Appeared in the Later Years of His Life, But Not as He Looked During the War.

The dedication of a statue of General Phil Sheridan at Somerset, Ohio, on Nov. 2nd, revives interest in the career of the great cavalry leader of the Union armies. The state of Ohio erected the statue, an equestrian one and there his birth was recorded.

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THE YOUNGEST SENATOR.

BURKETT, OF NEBRASKA, WHO DEFEATED WM. J. BRYAN FOR THE TOGA.

From the farm furrow to the Senate is the somewhat remarkable record of the youngest member of that body, Elmer J. Burkett, of Nebraska.

To be elected a Senator is considered a distinction worthy the ambition of any American youth; to be the "baby" member of the greatest of legislative bodies is a higher distinction, and especially as in the case of Mr. Burkett, where the race was a hot one, and his opponent an able and renowned antagonist, no other man than William J. Bryan.

Out in Nebraska, says Edgar C. Snyder, of the Omaha Bee, who is familiar with state politics, there has been in the past a number of long drawn out senatorial deadlocks. The people were not only dissatisfied with conditions, but they were determined to stop it. They concluded to direct the action of the legislature.

Nomination by the People.

The newspapers took up the matter of a popular nomination very energetically, and the plan was suggested of having a state convention nominate a candidate for United States Senator, and instruct their legislative nominees to vote for him when the legislature met. Of course, there was opposition to the plan in certain quarters, for it materially interfered with the desires of the "bosses" who had controlled Nebraska politics for many years, and Burkett was not exactly to their liking.

The opposition, however, did not develop any great amount of strength, and Mr. Burkett was unanimously declared the choice of the Republicans of the state for Senator, to succeed Sena-

IN TROPICAL ARIZONA.

DESERT SANDS BEING TRANSFORMED INTO VERDANT FIELDS AND ORCHARDS.

Country Was Once Inhabited by an Ancient People—Only Ruins Left to Indicate a Teeming and Prosperous Population.

Swinging gently in one's hammock beneath wide spreading fig trees loaded with luscious fruit, and breathing into the nostrils the fragrance of a field of Peruvian clover mingling with the almost tropical bloom about me, it is indeed hard to believe that this very spot, only a few years ago, boasted naught save the horned toad, the Gila monster and the rattlesnake. A suspicion of a scent of desert sage wafted on a summer morning's zephyr awakes in one a realization that just beyond this fair oasis, gaunt desolation, weird and mysterious, stalks wide under relentless skies of brass.

All these thoughts and others are yours when you drop into Phoenix or Mesa, or any of the little oases in the Salt River Valley, after the long hot ride across the burning sands which intervene between it and El Paso, Texas. You are glad to feast your eyes on the green verdure which seems to spring suddenly from out the sere desert.

An Almost Tropical Climate.

Phoenix, beautiful in a garb of tropical luxuriance, with wide avenues shaded by magnificent palms or shapely umbrella trees, with pleasant homes almost hidden by vines and flowers, bids you welcome.

Many of her pioneers and her best citizens came here to fight a last battle with that dreaded scourge, the White Plague—tuberculosis—and the welcome they received from the desert brought the bloom of health to their cheeks and new hope to their hearts, and is reflected in the welcome which greets the stranger at their gates to-day.

Ours is usually termed a new country, yet in Arizona one views the remains of a civilization that flourished as long ago as the eighth or ninth century, and mayhaps as ancient as that of the first. There is an irrigation canal, deep and wide, cut from the solid rock by a race which lived in the Salt River valley ere man had learned the use of metals. On the bank one finds a broken stone axe, mute evidence of the wonderful patience of a people of whom history records nothing save this sign of skill in engineering and irrigation. Vanished are they into the misty past so long ago that the

years. Thousands of acres of vines and orchards perished miserably and the desert once more began to encroach upon the cultivated fields. With a courage born of experience with arid conditions, a sublime faith in their chosen field, the people bravely tried to meet misfortunes and to overcome them. It was a hopeless struggle. Salvation, though near, was just out of reach. The great floods which came each year, sweeping away bridges and tearing out canals and ditches, could not be utilized because



GIANT CACTUS OF THE SALT RIVER VALLEY.

storage necessitated an expenditure beyond the means of the people.

Once Lair of Geronimo's Apaches.

Far up in the San Francisco Mountains, once the rendezvous of the Apache outlaw Geronimo, and his band of murderers, Salt River and Tonto Creek come together in Tonto Basin and flow into a deep and narrow canyon. Near the entrance to this gorge the Engineers of the Reclamation Service are building the Roosevelt dam, one of the highest in the world. From bedrock to top it will be 275 feet high, or about half the height of Washington monument. It will be of rubble masonry, and in its construction will require 220,000 tons of cement. When completed it will store 1,400,000 acre feet of water, or sufficient water to cover that many acres one foot deep. Once full, it will insure sufficient water to cover 200,000 acres in the valley with five feet of water, the amount needed to produce a full crop. The people are pledged to pay \$3,600,000 in ten years for this work. To-day only 100,000 acres are irrigated under present sys-



SENATOR ELMER J. BURKETT, of Nebraska.

tor Dietrich, and, of course, Republican nominees for the legislature were pledged to carry out the action of the state convention.

Hot Contest With Bryan.

William Jennings Bryan was the universally accepted candidate against Burkett, supported by the Democrats, Populists and Free-Silver Republicans. The fight was thus narrowed down to one between Mr. Burkett and Mr. Bryan for control of the legislature.

Which one would be senator was dependent upon the political complexion of that body. The campaign, extending over a period of about five months, was exceedingly virile, and there was plenty of uncertainty to make it interesting, and at times almost bitter.

Mr. Burkett, like his distinguished opponent, is of even temperament, slow to anger and plenteous in that brand of good nature that never wears off; and so whatever may have disturbed others, it can be said that nothing harsh or bitter ever passed between them personally.

Roosevelt's great popularity made the state surely Republican, so far as the electoral ticket was concerned, but Mr. Bryan's popularity and his force as a campaigner made the outcome as to the complexion of the legislature one of doubt and uncertainty. Then, too, there were local conditions that were not advantageous to the Republicans.

These were the conditions confronting Mr. Burkett when the campaign of 1904 opened. Mr. Bryan, brilliant, shrewd and resourceful as he is, took advantage of every mistake of the Republicans, and he went into the campaign determined to elect a Democratic legislature. He strove mightily; he held meetings in almost every district; he completely covered the state with a special train, and made from five to eight rear-platform speeches a day, arousing as he always does, great enthusiasm. But Mr. Burkett was also over the state. He made as many speeches as did his opponent, and he is a convincer, and he visited every portion of the Commonwealth.

Genius for Organization.

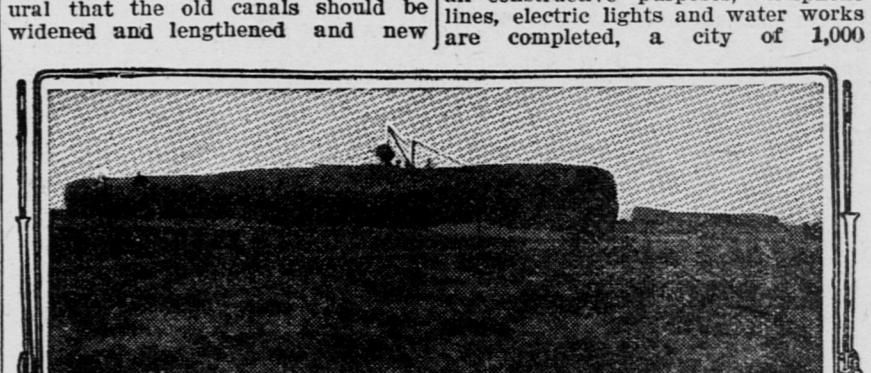
Probably one of Burkett's chief attributes in his genius for organization. As a result of the marshaling of his forces, a legislature was elected with every one of the thirty-three members in the Senate a Republican and only nine Fusionists out of one hundred members of the House. The legislature met and in just six minutes elected Mr. Burkett a Senator.



SCENE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

An Irrigation Ditch Runs Through the Town. The Roosevelt dam will double the acreage. It will also furnish 10,000 horse power, which can be used for pumping water from underground sources where the supply is known to be large. Some of the power will be conveyed electrically to the San Carlos Indian Reservation, and water pumped from wells may restore to the Pima and Papago Indians the lands which are now worthless, and change a tribe now almost wholly nomadic into their former condition of prosperous agriculturists.

Thirty miles of wagon road up the rugged Salt River canyon have been completed, a cement mill at the dam site is turning out hundreds of barrels of fine cement daily, saw mills are cutting big timbers, brick yards are in full blast; thirty miles of power canal now furnishes 4000 horse power for all constructive purposes, telephone lines, electric lights and water works are completed, a city of 1,000



Huge Alfalfa Stacks. Inhabitants rest in the reservoir where 170 feet of water will cover it. Geronimo's Apaches working every day on roads or timbering—all these signs of activity breathe unmistakable promise of speedy prosperity for the sunny valley sixty-two miles below. Phoenix redivivus.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

HOW THE RATE MAKING QUESTION STANDS BEFORE CONGRESS TODAY.

Interstate Commerce Commission Bill is Administration Measure—The Foraker Bill and the Elkins Bill Alternatives.

After its usual little flurry of business before Christmas, followed by the holiday period, Congress is now ready to settle down to the serious work of the session. Probable debate looms up large on the Panama Canal question, the railroad rate issue and the tariff. Of these the railroad question is undoubtedly the most important, at least it is the newest subject; and while no legislation may be desired on the other issues, if a railroad rate bill is to be passed, as is the announced desire of the leaders and the President, practically unlimited debate will ensue. It has been stated that the House would likely act promptly, as it did last year, but it is something of a problem as to what will be the procedure in the Senate. The Interstate Commerce Commission rate bill appears to have taken the place of the Esch-Townsend bill of last session. Technically there is to be no Administration bill, which designation was accorded the Esch-Townsend measure, but with the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission in hearty accord with the President, it is understood that the Commission's bill contains the basis of the Administration's demands.

On the other hand, the Foraker rate bill and the Elkins bill are the principal alternative measures before Congress.

The issues, then, would be thus joined, and the two houses would probably struggle with it for a large portion of the session, with the probability that in the end a compromise would be reached. This contemplates some modifications of the President's measure, which will not necessarily mean defeat for him or give him cause for embarrassment.

It is conceded, even by those who are avowedly supporting President Roosevelt's railroad rate policy, that he is too stanch a partisan to embroil his party in dangerous strife on the verge of a general Congressional election that will be fraught with unusual importance to other policies which the President heartily desires should be carried out as Administration measures backed by a practically solid Republican support.

Tariff revision, or "readjustment" is one of those policies which is said to be close to the Presidential heart, and a new and practical assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, particularly with relation to such threatening muddles as that in Santo Domingo, is said to be another.

Protests From Shippers.

A rather peculiar development of the railroad question is the action of great numbers of large shippers who theoretically are the very men who should favor stringent rate legislation, but who are vigorously expressing themselves as adverse to radical action.

Since Congress met, great numbers of letters and protests have been received from shippers all over the country, declaring that they are adverse to giving the rate-making power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, or to any other political tribunal.

The protests coming from shippers to members of Congress are very effective, since the shippers are usually among the most influential men in Congressional districts.

The situation is full of possible complexities and changes, the only apparent developments thus far being a less radical public view of railroad matters, which is being reflected in the more conservative attitude on the part of the thoughtful Members of Congress and Senators. There seems to be a growing recognition of the fact that the subject is one full of intricate and complex conditions which make final action inadvisable without a very full understanding of what the practical effect of any proposed legislation would be, not only upon transportation interests, but upon the hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country who constitute the shippers.

Democrats to Support President.

There has been such a stampede of Democratic Representatives and Senators to the support of "any rate bill which the President may want" on the ground that any rate bill is good Democratic doctrine, that many of the President's political advisers are warning him that he may be in the position of having to dodge an alliance with the Democrats, which is exactly what the President does not want.

While it is generally believed that the House will promptly pass the "Administration" bill, yet Speaker Cannon said not long ago that while it was impossible to say what Congress would do, he felt convinced that the House would not again pass the Esch-Townsend bill. Yet the Interstate Commerce Commission bill is a much more radical measure and in every way is more far-reaching. Whether this is to be made the basis of a compromise or whether the President will insist that a commission appointed by him shall be invested with this plenary power of constitutional government—legislative, judicial and executive—is a matter of some conjecture.

In connection with the foreign and domestic policies above mentioned, it is said alike by friends and critics of the President that he is facing a crucial period, not only in his own career, but also in that of his own party. Party harmony, to the end of continued party control, is known to be quite as inspiring a motive with President Roosevelt as are those great social, political, and industrial reforms with which his fame is linked, hence, those who believe they best understand the President, temperamentally, and also appreciate his patriotic zeal no less than his robust republicanism, are firm in the conviction that rather than endanger his party by an obstinate insistence upon the enactment of legislation that exactly embodies his ideas, he will accept the best compromise of the railroad question, confident that the American people, who gave him the amazing majority of 2,500,000 votes last year, will continue to hold him in esteem that has been accorded to no man of his time.

RESPLENDENT DIPLOMATS.

Grand Display of Jewels at President's Reception to Foreign Representatives,

President Roosevelt's reception to the diplomatic corps, Thursday evening, January 4th, was one of the most brilliant functions the White House has ever presented.

The foreign diplomats and their secretaries and attaches, in rainbow-hued attire, their breasts bedecked with gold, silver, enameled and jewelled grand crosses; their gold hilted swords, sashes, belts and gay colored chapeau, were resplendent living pictures of chivalry's romantic age.

Courteous, yet dignified, these representatives of knighthood's gallantry and gentleness charmed the vast assemblage with their speech and manners.

French, by long usage, is their official and social language. But many diplomats speak all the Latin tongues and the others of continental Europe.

The White House echoed the speech of nearly all civilized nations. The diplomatic corps' unfailing appreciation of the ladies, their clever bon-



DIPLOMATIC DECORATIONS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

mot, brilliant repartee and strong, often amusing accent, appeal to the fair sex and make their society much sought.

Social intrigue was exhausted in the efforts to secure invitations to this never-to-be-forgotten reception.

Ambitious mothers with eligible daughters were especially eager to have their fair ones adorn the galaxy of beautiful women and gallant men.

The beauty and brilliancy of the diplomats' gold and jewelled grand crosses is best seen at this reception. Here are given illustrations of some of the decorations which delighted the eyes of President Roosevelt's guests.

The Order of St. Stanislaus.

The newly appointed Russian Ambassador, Baron Rosen, was decorated with the famous Polish Order of St. Stanislaus, founded in 1705 in honor of Poland's patron saint by Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski. In 1815 Emperor Alexander confirmed the order, and Tsar Nicholas, in 1831, united it with the Russian orders. Russian priests are excluded from the order.

It is one of the few to which a pension is attached, which does not detract from its popularity.

The order decorates Russia's most distinguished soldiers and statesmen,

Inquisition and is conferred for distinguished civic and religious services.

The Order of the Crown of Italy, founded in 1868 by King Victor Emmanuel, ornamented several of the Latin diplomats. The Italian ambassador, Major des Planches, who also wears it, is absent. It is Italy's most cherished military decoration. The Order de la Conception de Villa-Vicosa, founded in 1818 by King John VI of Portugal, is a famous decoration. The monarch's crest adorns the centre surrounded by the Portuguese crown in jewels.

Founded by Pope Gregory XVI.

The Grand Cross of Saint Gregory the Great, worn by several diplomats, was founded in 1861 by Pope Gregory XVI. It is conferred for political services without religious distinction. The great pontiff's vignette in gold is in the centre. It was prominent among the Latin orders. The Order of Charles III of Spain, founded in 1771, by that monarch, is worn by King Alfonso XIII, others of the royal blood and distinguished statesmen. It has been conferred on several European diplomats and was one of the most beautiful at the White House. Cipriano Castro, Venezuela's turbulent President, lavishly dispenses the famous order of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, worn by Don Augusto Pulido, Venezuela's diplomat.

Conferred Upon Admiral Walker.

This order was instituted by that country's Congress in 1825, and is the only South American chivalric order. It was conferred on Rear Admiral John G. Walker, late of the Panama Canal Commission. Venezuela's crest and a vignette of the great Liberator ornaments the centre with the motto "Libertad."

Honduras' only order is "Santa Rosa," created by her Congress in 1868 to commemorate the regeneration of Honduras.

"The Order of Glory," founded by Ahmed Bey, of Tunis, in 1837, is bestowed by France for distinguished valor and patriotism. It adorned several of the attachés. A beautiful relic of Spanish judicial distinction is seen in the two raised shields on the cross representing the scales of Justice and Spain's coat of arms, surmounted by her crown. It is worn by that country's great jurists, one of whom was present at the diplomatic reception.

The orders of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America date from the earliest days of knighthood to the present time. They are beautifully hand wrought in solid gold, silver, jewels and enamels.

The coats of arms, sovereign crests and mottoes of the respective countries are inscribed upon the crosses. The decorations, made chiefly in Paris, Vienna and Berlin, are rarely seen in this country except at the reception of the President and on occasions when the diplomatic corps are officially present at state functions. The average diameter of the grand crosses seen in this article is three to four inches and their weight from two to four ounces.

The regal splendor of the diplomats, taken as a whole, adorned with these brilliant decorations on uniforms of gold and silver braid and buttons was beyond words, paling into insignificance the modest attire of our own democratic official "full dress" attire.

Paris Statue of Franklin.

The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin on the 17th of January has brought to light the regard with which that philosopher and statesman is esteemed, not only by Americans, but by foreigners as well. The memory of Franklin, as first minister of the United States to France, is much revered in the capital of that country, and it is quite fitting that the first statue to him in a foreign clime should be unveiled in Paris.

As early as May 23 last Mr. John H. Harjes, at present the resident member in Paris of the firm of Morgan, Harjes & Co., formulated an offer to Paris officials of a bronze statue of Franklin. While it was originally intended that the gift to Paris of the statue should

be given to the French government,

the French government declined the

offer, and the statue was given to the

French government.

The statue is a replica of the one

now standing in front of the Philadelphia post-office, the only difference being in the size of the pedestal supporting the figure. Although there was but a short time in which to construct the bronze figure, there was no delay in casting and forwarding the figure to Paris in time for the dedication on the anniversary.

The original Franklin statue in Philadelphia was a gift to the city by Justus C. Strawbridge, at a cost of \$10,000.

As Related of Beecher.

Said a great Congregational preacher To a hen, "You're a beautiful creature."

Now the hen just for that, Laid an egg in his hat, And thus did the Hen reward Beecher.

Fifteen million pounds of honey are produced in Australia annually.

STATUE OF SACAJAWEA.

Story of the Indian Maiden Who Piloted Lewis and Clark—Result of Woman's Work.

Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, of Oregon City, Ore., wrote a book on a very old subject, but she treated it in another way. This book, "The Conquest," was the history of the Lewis and Clark expedition, with which every school child is familiar, but she brought out a most refreshing incident showing the invaluable services rendered the expedition by one woman.

A number of women of Portland, Ore., banded together under the name of the Woman's Club, felt in duty bound to honor the memory of that one woman, Sacajawea. Mrs. Dye was elected president of a Sacajawea Statue Association. With woman's wit they found various methods to acquire the necessary \$7,000 to erect the statue. Even with all the money procured the association found itself in a quandary until Mrs. Henry Waldo Coe, through the generosity of her husband, came to the rescue with the copper for the casting. And this latter gift was by no means inconsiderable, for it means nearly ten tons of pure copper, not to speak of the expenses for smelting and shipping the ore across the continent.

And after all it was but fitting that this statue should be erected, for had it not been for Sacajawea, the Lewis and Clark expedition would never have lived to bring under the American flag

the West.

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"The Lord sends the food and the Devil the cooks."

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Facts and Fun.

"He that is diligent in business shall stand before Kings," quoted the stern father to his wayward son.

"Well, dad," said the young hopeful, "I'd rather sit behind aces."

Beautiful Cleopatra gazed moodily out of the window.

"Oh, Great Queen," faltered the slave, "knowest thou then the number of days thou hast yet to spend here?"

"No," responded Cleopatra, "bring me an adder and let me figure it out."

Dr. Oliver gives an account of a cherry stone on which was carved 124 heads, so distinctly that the naked eye could distinguish those belonging to the popes and kings by their mitres and crowns. It was bought in Prussia for \$15,000.00.

A Gascon officer on hearing of the boastful exploits of a prince who claimed to have killed six men with his own hands, explained disdainfully, "That's nothing, the mattress upon which I sleep is filled with the whisks of those whom I have slain."

Walking down town this morning, I saw a darkey pushing his hand cart filled with kindling wood. A damsel of like hue met him and a coquettish conversation ensued, when suddenly, with a fine flourish, the darkey took from the cart a large piece of his master's kindling and handed it to her. She received it with a seductive smile and a toss of her head, covered it with her apron and departed, while I murmured, "A dark transaction resulting in light weight."

Even a dead tree may have its grafts.

We have been established seven years—have

JOCKO—A True Story.

BY ISABELLE JOYCE.

The great circus was out on parade when Jocko came. Everything was confusion about the grounds in preparation for the afternoon performance, and no one thought to take a peep into the monkey cage where another little member had been added to the family.

Hundreds of street urchins stood about gazing at the wonderful side show pictures, patronizing the red lemonade and peanut men and striv- ing to pass the time before the hour set for the show to begin. The smell of sawdust permeated the air and brought real joy and fond memories to the hearts of the few old timers in the crowd who sniffed and recalled their first circus.

Criers were drumming up patronage. Mounted on high boxes, they enumerated the endless chain of marvelous features to be seen in the "three great rings." And then "A grand concert will follow the main show and will enlist the services of some of the greatest artists in the world. All this can be heard for the small sum of ten cents—only a dime."

From one corner of the grounds came the boom of a drum and the subsequent announcement that "now could be seen the most wonderful side show ever exhibited," while a few feet away the family differences of "Punch and Judy" offered amusement to as many as could crowd about the little improvised theatre. The atmosphere was full of circus,

you the greatest troupe of trained monkeys in the world. They will be entered in a pony race once around the track. The champion rider, Jocko, the finest monkey bareback rider in the world, holds the record in pony racing. He is number 4 and wears the bright red coat."

Out come the ponies and their little riders. They are lined up at the starting point and everyone's eyes are strained for a look at Jocko. Down goes the flag, and the ponies are off like the wind, their riders clinging to their necks.

Jocko is in the lead. A quarter of the way he whirrs, the others vainly endeavoring to gain on him. He is half way round, and the crowd is cheering the plucky little rider, when suddenly he seems to lose his hold and slips back on the pony's haunches. His grip is gone but he has not lost his heart, and tries desperately to regain hold.

Started by the monkey's unusual movement, the pony leaps forward. Jocko tries to steady himself by hanging to the pony's tail, but is thrown suddenly backward to the ground. In his little monkey heart Jocko trusts his faithful mount to stop, but the pony, unable to understand what it is all about, dashes madly on, dragging his little rider.

Cheers die on the lips of the spectators as the little fellow is bumped and kicked over the rough course. Attendants rush out, but the pony finishes the distance before he can be stopped,

"Lord! dey'd cert'nly be hu't if dey does," she replied with a groan—"fur dey know what we bin use ter in dem ole Chris'mus times w'en dey wuz live, an ain't know de wantin' of nuffin' no mo' an' deselves. Law, I kin jes shut my eyes now," she went on remissently "an' see dat ole kitchen table pile up wif cakes and pies, an' Aunt Sarah an' ole Mimie bakin' tell de ve'y smell ob 'em make me sick. Den long 'bout dark I an' Miss Alice 'mence to set de table out dere in de big hall, fur ole marse to make he aig-nogg Chris'mus mornin'; an' I kin heah Miss Alice now a keep sayin' put plenty glasses, mammy, case I want ev-body to drink marse an' miss heal' in the mornin'. An' didn't sum ob dem niggers drink ole marse an' miss heal'—here both old darkeys chuckled in spite of themselves—"tell dey'll hafter be kerried down to do quarters bodily! An' oh, dat Chris'mus dinner!" She clasped her hands rapturously over her tattered breast. "Dat tu'key dress all in holly, roas' brown an' stuff wif nuts! An' dat plum puddin' sot in de house in er blaze ob fire! Den w'en de white people eat tell dey cu'dn't eat no longer, dere wuz jes as much lef fer de darkies. Lord A'mighty! heah I is wishin' fur what de very dogs sniff up dey nose at, dat day!" She stopped and wiped her eyes with the corner of her apron; there were a few minutes silence, and the other old darkey announced solemnly: "Ise gwine ter pray!" Both kneel down, and he began aloud:

"Oh, Lord King ob Heab'n an' erf, Who son de chile Jesus dat firs' Chris'mus eve so menny thousan' yeah ergo, look wif pity erpon dis ole lone-sum cabin settin' out heah in de wilderness ter nite, whar dey ain't so much as er tu'key feav'r to 'mind us ob de blessed time. Dee knows how it wuz in de ole time long ergo, w'en Chris'mus wuz de happiest time ob all de yeah, case Dee knows how much sto' ole marse set to his surhants' an' nevr stint we all no mo' an' he did hissef. Dee knows how de cider an' appul toddy flow'd same as water den, an' chestnuts an appuls wuz er poppin' in de fireplaces. Ebby sense ole marse die it git wo'se an' wo'se wif us. Pear like de fust blow cum w'en de mansion wuz sole; an' den all our people move 'way tell I an' mammy onliest ones lef; den times git so hard we bleeg to lef too, an' move down heah in de mashes whar we is ter nite. Las' yeah our 'tatoes fros' bite, an' we wo'se an ebber. Sun white fo'ks is moved up into de manshun lately, but dey is cum from whar dey ain't no culud folks, I reck'n, an' ain't know our people gwine suffer lessen dey hev' us; so we is lef lonesum dis Chris'mus wifout enny one ter look to seisin'. Frum Dee only, kin we spec he'p—oh, sen' down er angul frum on high—"

The band stopped the "circus music" abruptly as one of the men bore Jocko back to the animal tent. It was the man who, but a few minutes before, had placed Jocko on his favorite mount. It was he who had fastened the strap but for which the little fellow might have jumped to safety instead of to death.

Caring little for those who saw, the big, burly fellow carried Jocko in one arm and hid his face in the other as he made his way to the monkey cage. He had taken the little fellow out only a short while before, had romped with him all the way to the big tent and had given him a parting tap as the ponies darted off. And he was bringing him back dying.

Tenderly he laid him inside while the other monkeys, dazed to see the little fellow come home in any other way than a romp, gathered about chattering their misunderstanding. They soon saw that Jocko's life was fast going away. The poor little maimed baby lay pathetically still, and but for the old light in the eyes they could not have recognized their bright, loving little charge.

He looked up at them piteously. They had been so proud of him, and he had loved them all. His little eyes blinks a pathetic farewell to his faithful guardians.

Outside in the big tent the band dashed away as a daring equestrienne dashed around the main ring. But there was no joy in the monkey cage, for Jocko had ridden his last race.

Jocko was not like other monkey children, and soon grew to know his power. He wrapped his little self around their hearts, and when he grew big enough to go out in the street parade the pride of the monkey family knew no bounds.

First he traveled in a cage with his older associates. His little red coat, brighter in hue than any of the others and embroidered most elaborately in gilt—for Jocko had his friends among the circus people—made him a conspicuous figure in the group.

Jocko was the real monkey in the crowd. He imitated the others, made them play "understander" for him while he practiced all kinds of acrobatic feats, and he soon became an expert performer. The joy of his guardians, therefore, was complete when they saw him riding about the big arena perched on a pony's back. They squeaked in true monkey delight at their protege's fine "horsemanship," for Jocko became the finest monkey bareback rider in the menagerie. Day after day he rode his pony to victory. Day after day the monkey family waited excitedly for his "turn." They were there to squeak approval when he came bounding into the cage and to fill his little monkey soul with bright and adulation.

One day the circus showed in a big city, and great preparations were made for an unusually fine display. After a great street parade the company came marching into the grounds.

The noon meal over, Jocko could hardly wait for his "turn," and went romping about the cage teasing first one and then another. In turn for the little pinches and poking he gave the others, he received only a loving tap on his tiny head and a sly little dig now and then. It was the happiest family under the big canvas.

The show was on and one after the other went in to perform. "Ladies and gentlemen," sang the crier after awhile, "We will now introduce to

A SOUTHERN TALE.

An Interesting Story of One Phase of Plantation Life.

It was Christmas eve in the cabin, but the cupboard was empty and the fire upon the hearth was nearly out; for it was not the old-time Christmas the darkeys had known "befo' de wah" when their mistress and master were alive. All day long the snow had been falling, and now it lay white and glistening under the shining heavens as if there was really nothing but "peace on earth and good will toward men."

Far over the white covered hills the lights of Christmastide blazed through the trees from the old mansion that had been many years dark and deserted. But its cheeriness brought no comfort to the two old darkeys shivering over the half dead coals; for the people who had lately moved into their old homes were strangers and knew nothing about the little cabin nestled among the pines far away under the hills. The tears stole down their black faces as memories of the Christmas of long ago rose before them, when they had shared all the joys of that old home. Memories of blazing hearths and bright lights, of the happy voices of their own white people ringing through those dear halls, and of the strum of the banjo from the quarters not far away.

"Mamma, Ise only p'ayed Ise de Chris'mus Chile like 'ou wead me 'bout' an' see—I foun' dose poor old colored people we passed yesterday, an' a weal live mammy like 'ou use to have!"

The child pointed to the two shivering darkeys, who stood bewildered in the glare of the open door; then taking them by the hands she led them into the hall, down into the dining-room blazing with lights and decked in Christmas greens—the old dining-room that had been as much lost to them as though they had at one time really owned it. Then as the family gathered eagerly around, she seated the strange couple by the bright warm fire; till suddenly as the light from the chandelier shone on their faces, the lady with the golden hair ran to them crying:

"Uncle Luke! and dear old mammy!" and falling on the old negro's lap she threw her arms around her still crying: "Mammy, I have found you at last! don't you know me?"

"Miss Alice! oh, my God! an' cum back to de manshun!" Both of the old darkeys had now recognized the young mistress of their far back days, and held out their arms crying for joy.

"Mammy, dear old mammy! and Uncle Luke our faithful old carriage driver!" Miss Alice looked from one ragged darkey to the other, laughing and crying by turns, while their faces shone with such radiance in the fire light that everybody laughed and cried too.

What a happy Christmas it turned out to be after all. Back at the old mansion with their own white people—could they be dreaming? The clock in the great hall struck twelve and the lights were still blazing among the evergreens, and the fire upon the hearth sputtered and sparkled as cheerfully as ever; while nestled among the pines, far away under the hills, the little cabin was dark and dreary. But "mammy" deep in the mysteries of apple-roasting for Uncle Luke's red-hot poker, and the demijohn near by, had no time to think of its dreariness now.

The little Christ Child tucked in her tiny bed was not forgotten. Many tears and kisses fell on her baby lips that night, as she slept and dreamed of the Christmas morn that was fast breaking over the sleeping earth.

to the child she said coaxingly: "Nebber mind honey, mammy an' Uncle Luke gwine ca' you home," and she began to wrap her ragged shawl over the little visitor, murmuring all the while: "Jes erlike Miss Alice fur all de wurl!—Get her berry blue eyes, an' er golden ha'r!"

A little later the two old darkeys were on their way to the mansion, bearing their precious burden. Along the white road they trod, their bundled feet making huge tracks in the newly fallen snow, till on the hill among some fine old lombardies, their lost home blazed out in old-time splendor. Some servants were searching the grounds with lanterns, and just then a lady with golden hair like the child's came out of the front door, and when she saw the old darkeys with their bundle between them ran out crying:

"Oh, my darling! my poor lost child! where have you been? We have been searching everywhere for our baby!" And taking the child in her arms, she kissed it again and again, while everybody crowded around with questioning glances.

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Wake Up, Old Man Wake Up!

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or be troubled over long columns of figures, if you will purchase and master the contents of "Goodwin's Improved Book-keeping and Business Manual." This book is not a luxury—it leads study how to open, keep, and close, ANY set of double-entries; change from single to double-entry; locate errors in trial balances; prove postings; improve systems; audit accounts; average accounts; compute interest; teach book-keeping; earn money as an expert; save

POISONOUS PLANTS OF
THE UNITED STATES.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

Farmers from time to time send in complaints to the Department of Agriculture that not only their stock, but even farm hands, have been sickened and killed through the presence of some poisonous plant on their farms. So frequently have these complaints arrived at the department that officials of the Bureau of Plant Industry, under the direction of Mr. Frederick V. Coville, the chief botanist, are now making extensive experiments to ascertain the exact elements causing this damage.

In order to aid farmers in the detection of the most common plants found on their farms, the department has issued a farmers' bulletin, No. 86, entitled "Thirty Poisonous Plants of the United States." This gives in detail full descriptions of the plants, the symptoms of the poisoning, and in many cases antidotes for the relief of men or animals taking in the poison. It would be well for all agriculturists to keep a copy of this pamphlet among their ready reference books. The officials of the Bureau of Plant Industry are only too glad to furnish this most valuable farmers' bulletin to all who may apply.

Destructive to Live Stock.

Probably the most destructive poisonous weed in the United States is the loco; the damage is so extensive that during the period between 1881 and 1885 the State of Colorado paid out over \$200,000 in an endeavor to exterminate the weed.

The foliage of the loco weed is not the agent which imparts the poison to live stock grazing upon land impregnated with it, it is the roots and stalk which contain the poison. Animals under the influence of the stimulant go through antics as though they were intoxicated, their eyes become glassy, they sprawl around in maudlin fashion until, with sheer exhaustion, they fall to the ground in a stupor. The effect of the poison is not acute, but in its slow progress simulates diseases caused by bacteria, worms or other parasites. The stages of a locoed animal are recognized by officials of the



WHITE LOCO WEED.

Department; the first, lasting several months, is a period of hallucination with defective eyesight, during which the animal may cut all sorts of capers. Once acquiring a taste for the loco plant the stock refuse every other kind of food until the second stage is ushered in. This second stage is a lingering period of emaciation characterized by sunken eye-balls, lusterless hair and feeble movements. The animal dies, as if from starvation, in periods ranging from a few months to one or two years.

Various States have attempted to adopt measures for the eradication of the loco weed, but so far these attempts have not met with much success. Colorado, a number of years ago, offered a reward of so much per ton for quantities of the loco weed brought in for extermination. The Mexican greasers, with great thrift, started in to farm and raise loco weeds. One of the prime reasons for failure to eradicate this weed by State action has been the inability to properly identify the loco plant. In some States it has been one weed which has caused the poison, and in others an entirely different species has resulted in live stock destruction.

Experiments in Poisoning.

However, the Department of Agriculture is now making experiments with various poisonous plants of the West, injecting the subtle poisons into sheep, cattle and guinea pigs, and studying every symptom, until it is hoped that some measures may be adopted by stockmen to prevent loss through eating of the loco.

But it is not only the West that is complaining to the Department of Agriculture on account of the presence of poisonous plants, for there is no section of the country which does not abound with some form of plant life which is either of an irritant or poisonous character. New Jersey recently reported a few cases where children were poisoned by water hemlock. Oregon loses cattle every year through one species of cicuta. Familiar to us all is the action of poison ivy. While it is irritable to human beings, it has no apparent effect upon animals, horses, mules and goats eating its leaves with impunity. A number of people are immune to its action, but some lose their resistant power in middle life; others have been known to attain immunity only through considerable exposure to the poison ivy.

Deadly Mushrooms.

The meadows and pastures of many



Will grow in the
bottom of your
pots, 25 cents.
HILLSDALE NURSERY, SOMERVILLE, MASS.

homesteads teem with mushroom growths, some of them edible and others deadly poison. Among the latter class the farmer has to contend with two species, the fly amanita, or, as some call it, the fly killer, and the



ARNICA.

death cup. The former has been used in Europe for hundreds of years as a fly poison, and in Asia it was formerly used as an intoxicant. Cattle are poisoned by this species as well as men, and it is supposed that the flesh of live stock so poisoned is rendered unwholesome. The death cup is not quite so large as the fly amanita and is not so attractive in appearance to the inexperienced and experimenting epicure. A large number of cases of poisoning have been attributed to this fungus; in most of them it was supposed to be edible, and in a few instances the mere handling of the plant caused serious trouble.

The bulletin above mentioned goes on to describe the common poisonous weeds and plants of the country, some of which are thriving in abundance in the East, West, North and South, and it is believed covers the weeds which bring harm to the farmer of every section. The following is the list of plants described in the bulletin:—

Fly amanita, mushroom, death cup mushroom, false heliobore, pokeweed, corn cockle, dwarf larkspur, Wyoming larkspur, purple larkspur, choke cherry, wolly loco weed, stemless loco weed, rattlesnake, caper spurge, snow on the mountain, poison ivy, poison oak, poison sumac, red buckeye, water hemlock, Oregon water hemlock, poison hemlock, broadleaf laurel, narrow-leaf laurel, great laurel, staggerbush, branch ivy, Jimson weed, black nightshade, bittersweet, sneezeweed.

To Shorten Moulting.

The various state experiment stations have been devoting considerable time and attention to one feature of poultry raising, which has been a stumbling block in the way of obtaining the greatest amount of profit out



SHOWY MILKWEED.

of the business. When a hen molts she stops laying eggs and no amount of persuasion can induce her to again commence doing business until she is ready. The California Experiment Station has been making tests with the object of shortening the moulting season of laying fowls. Hens usually commence moulting in the early fall and the plan of the California Station is to hasten this time into early summer. This is accomplished by a method of light feeding, followed with heavy feeding. The egg-laying is stopped and moulting is brought on by a one-half reduction of the supply of nitrogenous food, meat, middlings, and the like. The hens, under this plan, stop egg-laying and go to moulting. In about a month, it is claimed, the moulting process is all finished and then the ordinary feeding is resumed; the hen then begins to lay eggs early in the fall. The experiments of the station have not been concluded, so that it is still unsafe to say whether or not the new method will prove practically successful.

Came as a Shock.

Flossie—"Mamma, were you at home when I was born?"

Mamma—"No, dear, I was at grand-ma's, in the country."

Flossie—"Wasn't you awfully surprised when you heard about it?"

Why is a ragged boy like a minister near the end of his sermon? He's tore'd his close.

"My ancestors came over in the Mayflower," boasted Blueblood, "but it isn't generally known."

"That's all right old man," said his friend. "I'll never tell. You can't help what your ancestors did!"

Breeding Sturdy Lettuce.

Through the process of "forcing," owners of greenhouses are able to produce crops, weeks and months before they could arrive at maturity through natural courses. In addition the crop is made to develop far more rapidly and to attain proportions such as nature could not accomplish. From \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 worth of lettuce alone is "forced" in the United States each winter. Greenhouse gardeners in an endeavor to "get rich quick" have failed to note that this forcing was weakening their stock until now the weak lettuce often becomes so diseased in the greenhouse that it is by no means rare for a gardener to lose an entire crop of greenhouse lettuce by a disease to which these overstrained plants are particularly liable.

Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, in order to correct this evil, has been working for two seasons on this subject and has at last succeeded in obtaining a crop of winter lettuce plants immune to the lettuce disease. At the same time the plants are of large size and capable of developing as early as the most specialized of winter lettuce. This work has involved much time and the sacrifice of thousands of plants. Seed of healthy winter lettuce was planted, and at the proper time the plants were crossed with wild lettuce—a species free from disease. Millions of seeds of these cross-bred plants were sown in beds—a thousand in each—and out of each thousand two or three of the largest and best were taken, while the rest were destroyed. From these extra

plants the new hybrid was developed, and the new variety is now being marketed.

The new lettuce grows very rank, and the plants are large and sturdy. They are well suited for forcing, and the new variety is now being marketed.

Eight Weeks Growth
From Seed of New
Hybrid and Standard
Variety.

The New Lettuce
Grows Very Rank.

large early and fine heads another crop was raised, and it is from these that seed will be furnished to the greenhousemen of the great cities. It is believed that through this work will be saved from ruin the winter lettuce industry, which for the last three years has been threatened with extinction.

Secretary Bonaparte, Farmer.

About 15 miles from Baltimore is the farm of Secretary Charles J. Bonaparte of the Navy. Before he became the head of the Navy Department, Secretary Bonaparte used to spend six months of the year on his farm. He arose daily at 5:30 and always took a look over the place before breakfast. After breakfast he would drive into the city, arriving usually about the time people were getting out of bed.

HON. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary Bonaparte has never expected to make a fortune out of his farm, but simply supports it as a means of recreation.

Smile, a sign of happiness; miss, the cause of much happiness. Hence the expression, a miss is as good as a smile.

The temperature in the Sahara Desert often rises to 150 degrees in the daytime and sinks below freezing point at night.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep, or taste not of the Pierian Spring."—Bacon.

"And he that does one fault at first And lies to hide, makes two."

MOOSE IN NATIVE WILDS.

ANTLERED KING OF AMERICAN FOREST ABOUNDS IN REMOTE NORTHWEST REGIONS.

Senses Developed to Remarkable Degree—Feed Partly Under Water in Summer—Many Bulls Killed in Fratricidal Battles.

Few people have any conception of the astuteness of the moose, said a successful hunter who is exceptionally well acquainted with the habits of this splendid game animal, in speaking of a recent trip. They possess a keenness of scent and hearing that is almost beyond belief, and an intelligence that is seldom credited to them by any one except those who have devoted considerable time to studying them and their ways.

In the section of the country where we were the larger part of our stay moose were exceedingly plentiful, and we had the finest opportunity to observe their actions. We followed them from one place to another, endeavoring not to frighten them and all the while noticing them very closely.

In the mating season, which commences around September 20 and ends about the middle of October, the bulls are exceedingly vicious, while the cows are timid and seek the deepest forests, being easily frightened. It is my opinion that the males kill many of their mates at this time.

The cows soon betake themselves to some island, in order that they may not be disturbed by wolves or other wild animals. The moose calves are about as homely and unsightly as anything I have ever seen. Their heads are nearly as long as their bodies, and when they are three or four weeks old they weigh about 100 pounds.

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